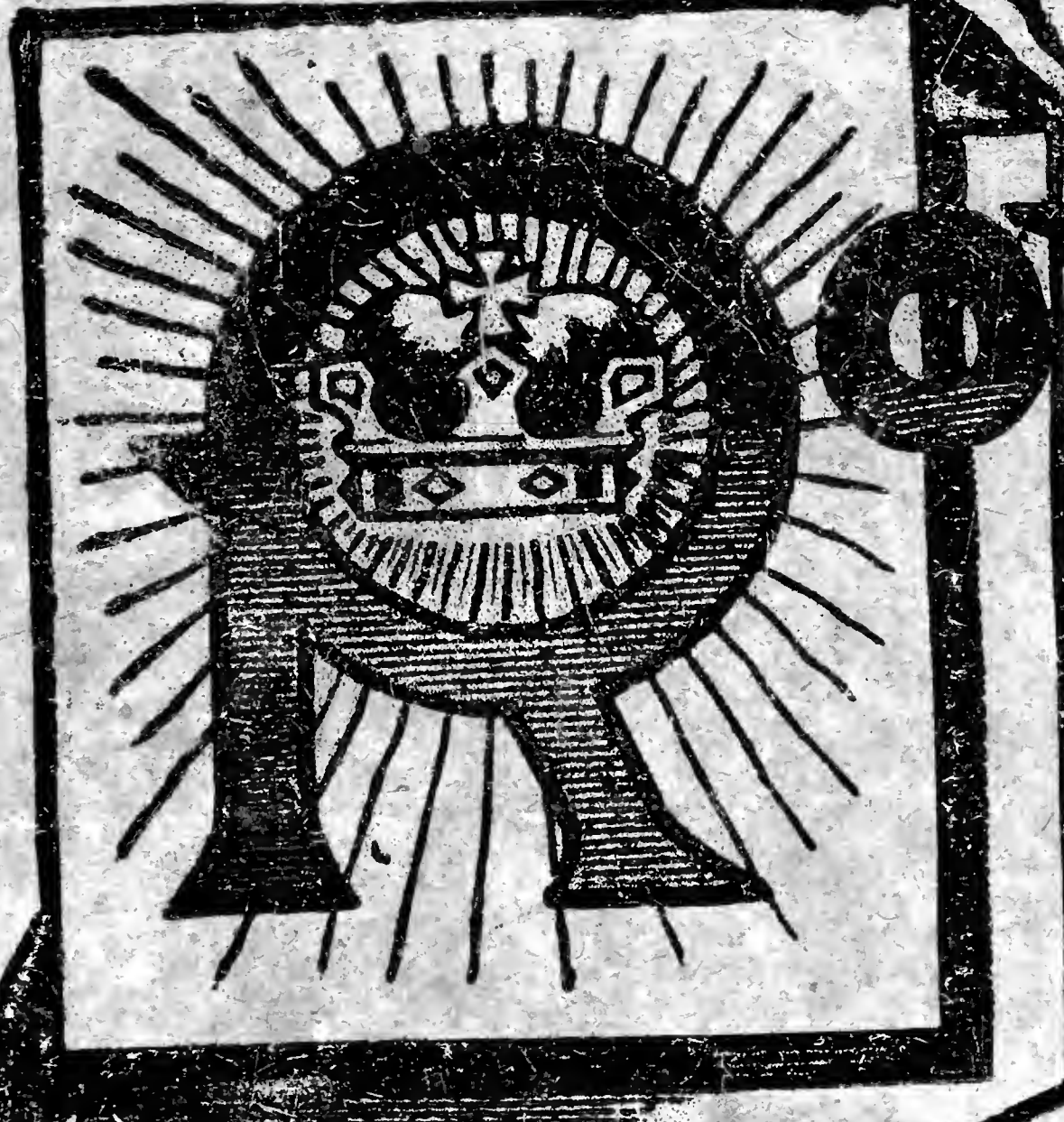


Sept. 19 to Nov. 28 Private
1896 Journal
E. A. Goldman #11.



NOTE BOOK



TRADE MARK

Classification.

Didelphus
Dipodops
Cariacus.
Sciurus
Peromyscus
Muridae
Geomysidae.
Dipodidae
Hesperomysidae
Thomomysidae.
Leporidae.
Felidae.
Viverridae.
Canidae.
Mustelidae.
Procyonidae.
Soricidae
Chiroptera
Primates.

(Sanka.)

Super (Cottontail)

Take me to Encarnacion as
soon as it stops raining.

Apr. 20, 1900, Tuesday, Pinar del Rio.
Left Pinar del Rio at 10 A.M. and arrived in
early this morning and when
26. Went to the village on a very
rough rocky road. The first
part of the way had been
up the river from where
they came & steep climb
up to Pinar del Rio. I crossed the
river by a very curious
old suspension bridge for
which I had to pay 50 cts
toll, which the store owner
was waiting before a very
large. Pinar del Rio is a small

place situated in a rather barren
looking region. Surrounding the
town is a large tract of land
which is planted to corn &
barley usually. This year
both crops were a complete
failure on account of the
drought. It seems to be even
drier here than at Jalpan.
And the whole country is very
rocky.

Today, the vegetation all the
way was very similar to
that of the rocky hills at
Jalpan. - Rich, a few scattered
numerous species of
rather low growing trees were
seen by bare & barren.

Agave (attenuata) \vee *Ag.*
glauca \vee *harrisii* \vee *latifolia* \vee

Phlox \vee *Adonis autumnalis* \vee

Page 2 of 2

1. Brown

Leucocorymbus
Banksia

Psychotria
Psychotria lucida
Junonia maculosa
Phycia
Phycia

Melanerpes formicivorus
Formicivorus

Cathartes aura

72

Baccharis

Mentha migratoria

Myrica

col. in

Epilobium

Colaptes cafer

Peperomia maculata?

Pterodroma carolinensis

Amelanchier alnifolia

way. Incarnacion is a little
skinning town. A very good
quality. Iron is said to
be gotten out here. A large
mine has been running
for about 40 years.

There is a large
it is a very large a conical
mass of rock projecting a
few feet into the air
above the town at its base.
Its alt. according to an
English engineer here is
95-100 ft.

Legua saw a L. shorttail
among the rocks at about
6500 ft. altitude.

Leg. The same way.

Trachidroma rufus
Junco cinereus
Contopus richardsoni
Geothlypis californica
Palus (new)
Myiobuteo occidentalis
Phalaena
Dendrocygna (reported)

Dendrobyx, (reported)

along the road. yesterday we
went up to 5300^{ft} alt. where
the cedar No. 3937 begins and
at about the same Oaks had
commenced somewhat lower
down but are not abundant
below about 6000 ft. alt. They
increase in number and
size up to Encarnacion. The
cedar too is found rather
sparingly up to about 6500
ft. Pines begin at about 6500
ft and appear to be the
same species found at Pinal
de los Indios.

total up to \$300.00, when

The cedar No. 3937 begins and

about the same place and

commenced somewhat lower

down but are not abundant

Below about 600 ft. alt. Pine

Admission Ticket

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

Same species found at / and

Red Pine Mts range, near

Pinal de Amoles.

Sept 21. Left out early
in a dense fog to try to get an idea
of the country. Follow the road to
Zimapan a short distance and ^{take} ~~make~~
several short ~~side~~ side rambles.
The country is evidently more rocky
and probably not so well watered
as the mts. at Pinal de Amoles. Hence
the vegetation is not so abundant.

Yes, a few scattered Firs are found
on the cold but rather dry north
slopes. Pines are not so abundant
nor so ~~fine~~ large as at Pinal de
Amoles. Cedars are more abundant
and larger here but as they have
been cut off at Pinal de Amoles
for the manufacture of charcoal

and the pines are the trees which
seem to suffer most here to
much weight must not be
applied to these comparisons.

Set out a few more trees
loaded with acorns and as the
mist became thicker and soon
turned into a steady rain I was
obliged to come in and spend
most of the day indoors. In the
afternoon I went to feel the sym-
ptoms of the stock of medicinal
plants.

Sept. 29.

We went with all my little party
manage to get out before and
bring in all of the trees
excepting except two which

These 3 bags in contained four
of the two large Peromyscus
collected at Pinal de Amoles.

Oct. 1.

Was still very sick yesterday but
am a little better today and
manage to put out a few traps
near town.

Oct. 2.

Am much better today. It is
raining again - has rained
all day.

Weather cleared up last
night but it cleared up again
this morning and continued
to all day. Temperature not

rain.

Cathartes mex. Saw one today apparently lost in the fog among the rocks at 7500 ft. on the Cerro Campana. Spent most of its call in an unusually low tone of voice and was hawking steadily — hopping about from one stone to another.

Darkness was already gathering and the poor little fellow appeared to be very anxious.

Cyanocitta. The species found here apparently imitates hawks.

Reg. The rattle tree now here near the town and Alder ~~from the~~ ~~at~~ ~~at~~.

<i>Phainopepla nitens.</i>	r
<i>Poliophtila caerulea.</i>	r
<i>Ceryle cabanisi.</i>	r
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus.</i>	r
<i>Falco spar.</i>	r
<i>Bubo.</i>	r
<i>Melanerpes</i>	r
<i>Chelidon erythrogaster</i>	r

Larger oaks have been left be-
 hind and very soon after
 leaving the Summit the pines
 become smaller and very soon
 there are signs of the dry clim-
 ate. The Chaparral is the
 the Small leaved Pine does not
 extend far down the slope
 but No. 3939 extends from the
 top down to 7000 ft. where it
 ends and Pinus commences
 Black Walnut and Boxwood
 grow rather sparingly from
 5000 down to 7500 ft. at which
 point the Cedar? No. 3937 be-
 comes the principal tree. Below
 7000 ft. the Cedar gradually be-
 comes scarcer and gives way

to the pines which extend
down to about 6000 ft where they
are most numerous on the
north slopes. At this point
the country of the arid
interior begins - mes-
quite, yucca, cactus, etc. The
sagebrush which is a common
species does not extend much
below 7000 ft.

It is a small mining town
and is the head of the district
of the same name. The town is
situated in a ~~valley~~ plain
in a narrow valley among small
conical hills which
rise to an altitude of 10000 ft
2000 ft above the town.

properties. ~~Most of the people~~
~~work in the several~~ ~~several~~ ~~several~~
time for treating ~~several~~ ~~several~~
density makes the town al-
though a little land in the
vicinity is cultivated and
planted mainly to corn &
sorghum.

Oct. 13.

Go out horseback to a ranch
about a league from town &
along the road to Tinguilpan.
I put out a setting of traps
there yesterday and reset
them today. The country all
about here is extremely
barren and mammals seem
to be very scarce too.

Veg— Yuccas (very large) Cereus,
cedar (Piquisquianapan sp.?) Sycamore,
Opuntias, Mezquites, Acacias, Agaves,
(Maquay de pulque) corn, Falluj &
beans.

Oct. 15.

Traps yield some of the same
sp. of *Peromyscus* collected yes-
terday.

Land Snail. Found one this
morning fastened to the head
of a mouse which was caught
in a trap. It had eaten out one
eye.

Oct. 16.

Am trapping for mice with fair
success near the town.

Veg. *Schinus molle*, Cedar No. 3948.
Former is found sparingly and
latter is uncommon only an
occasional tree is found along
the river.

Neotoma. Feeds on large leaves
of magney.

Oct. 19.

Have been working steadily in
the immediate vicinity of the town
since last writing. Trapping with
good success for mice along the
river. Pack up today and make
all preparations for leaving at 3.
A.M. tomorrow by the freight
cars for San Francisco.

Rio de Mochizuma.
Mamm. & Birds.
Boreyon (tracks)
Urocyon, "
Mephitis, "

Sayornis saya.
Paleo sparverius.
Minus polyglottos.
Scardafella inca.
Spirus p. mex.
Buteo borealis?
Melanerpes albifrons?
Catherpes mex.
Zenaidura macroura
Salpinctes obsoletus.

Oct. 20. Rio de Mochizuma.
Leave Zimapan at 3.30 A.M. and
travel through country almost id-
entical in character to that about
Zimapan until 11 A.M. when the
carts crossed the Mochizuma
river and stopped for the night
at some ranches. We had made
7 leagues.

Veg.—Very similar in char-
acter to that about Zimapan all
the way today. Here near the river
cacti and especially several sp.
of *Cereus* are more abundant than
at Zimapan. The country is very
barren and rocky and crops can
only be grown on the narrow, ^{alluvial} dot-

Ixmiquilpan.
Mam. S.

Neotoma.

Lepus. (jack.)

" (cot)

Spermophilus macrourus.

Peromyscus (3 sp.)

Perognathus.

Didelphys (gray sp)

towns along the river which is every
where flanked by steeped, ^{rocky} bluffs.
The principal crops are corn, beans,
and alfalfa.

Oct. 21. Ixmiquilpan Hid,
Alt. 6050 ft. Come on here early to-
day from the place where we cro-
ssed the Rio de Moctezuma last yes-
terday. The dist. was only 3 leagues.
Ixmiquilpan is situated ^{higher} lower
^{up} down on the same river on which
I camped last night. The river
here passes through a broad
undulating plain and lacks the
high rocky bluffs which occur
at Rio Moctezuma ranchos. Alt.

Imiquilpan,
Birds.

<i>Ceryle cabanisi.</i>	r
<i>Melanerpes albifrons?</i>	r
<i>Zenaidura macroura.</i>	r
<i>Carpodacus mex. front.</i>	r
<i>Pipilo fuscus.</i>	r
<i>Cath. aura.</i>	r
<i>Campylorhynchus.</i>	r
<i>Chondestes gram.</i>	r
<i>Speotyto c. hyp.</i>	r
<i>Corvus sinuatus.</i>	r
<i>Harporhynchus curv.</i>	r
<i>Spinus p. mex.</i>	r
<i>Pyramus vociferans?</i>	r
<i>Pyrocephalus r. mex.</i>	r
<i>Lanius l. excubitor.</i>	r
<i>Phryothorus f. fairdi.</i>	r

the latter place in many places the river passes through box cañons. The plains about Imiquil. are mainly rocky and sterile. Crops of corn, beans, ~~oft~~ alfalfa and such fruits as peaches, figs etc. are grown by irrigation along the river.

Churches —. Churches are scattered about in great numbers all over the plain here.

I see the Jefe Politico in the afternoon and later go out with a policeman to explore the country and set some traps. I found the country very rocky and barren. Animal life and was driven back to

<i>Ochidion erythrogaster.</i>	v
<i>Phainopepla nitens.</i>	v
<i>Minus.</i>	v
<i>Icterus.</i>	v
<i>Scandafella inca.</i>	v
<i>Poliophtila.</i>	v
<i>Tako sparverius.</i>	v
<i>Catherpes mex.</i>	v
<i>Melospiza lincolni.</i>	v
<i>Callipepla squamata.</i>	v
<i>Ceryle cabanisi</i>	v

town without having gotten any traps set.

Oct. 22.

Spent mainly in setting traps and exploring the vicinity of the town.

Veg. *Schinus molle*, maguey de pulque, Mezquite, Yucca, (painted & sw. sp.) *Cereus*, (scr. sp.), Ash, corn, beans, alfalfa, guineas, figs, peaches,

Neotoma —. Found signs of them today along the some cliffs where they live in holes and crevices and carry in more or less fragments of cacti to protect the mouths of their burrows.

Oct. 23

Had very poor success last night with traps in good look-

ing places such as brush fences
with plenty of grass and weeds
growing along them. There seems
however to be quite a variety of
mice judging from the fact that
I only caught 4 specimens and
each belonged to a different sp.
Possibly the scarcity of individ-
uals may be due to the exten-
sive fields and weed patches
along the river here which fur-
nish plenty of food and shelter
over a large area.

Oct. 24.

Have had very poor success here
so far, only a *Didelphys* was
caught last night.

Mesciahuala.

Oct. 29.

Have been collecting steadily with very poor success. Prepare to day to take the carts tomorrow for Maxcoapan.

Mesciahuala. Oct. 30. Leave Tx. at an early hour and after getting out of the valley in which that town lies climb pretty steadily but very slowly up. The difference in alt. is only a few hundred ft. between this place and Tinniquilpan and one hardly realizes he is ascending when coming up there. We arrive about noon. In the afternoon I go out with a couple of fellow travellers and shoot a few doves.

In the evening we attend a "faile"

~~Nov. 1.~~ Oct. 31. Plascoapan. Hid.
Leave Mexciahuala at 3 a.m. and continue to ascend so slowly that the ascent is scarcely perceptible. The road leads all the way over a nearly level plain flanked by to barren hills. The whole country however is richer than that about Triniquilpan. When nearly to Plascoapan the carts get stuck in the mud and do not reach Plascoapan until night so that I miss the afternoon train for Pula. Very heavy rains have been falling throughout this section of country during the past.

wt. and near Plascoapan where the soil is soft and there are many depressing now turned into miniature lakes the roads have become wellnigh impassable. A very heavy rain fell yesterday - it rained so hard that some of the people were frightened thinking that it was a water-spout. At the same time the hail did great damage over limited areas especially to the barley which it ruined by knocking the heads off.

Veg. Has become more abundant since leaving Tinguilpan and has changed considerably in character. This section has a more abundant

rainfall probably than Ixmiquilpan.
The mezquites and other desert forms
of vegetation occur here the same
as at Ixmiquilpan. but there is
not such an abundance of large cacti
and yuccas.

Soil. Here as there the soil is
very thin and immediately below
and cropping out in many places
is the underlying limestone.

Crops. Corn, barley, alfalfa and
temperate fruits with the never-fail-
ing pulque.

Plascoapan. is a small village
buried in a large grove of trees
mainly *Sehins molle*. Around
the plaza are arranged a few

Nov. 1 1911 Pula.

buildings and just back of these
begin the houses surrounded by
their patches of corn, barley, alfalfa
and other crops. These are grown
on lands which are irrigated.

Nov. 1. Pula. Hid.

Ship specimens today and take
the train in the afternoon to Pula.
only one station from Plascoapam.
After leaving Plascoapam a short
distance behind we began to des-
cend rapidly to Pula and after
beginning the ascent the large
cacti and other vegetation found
at Imiquilpan appeared almost
immediately. The two places are
situated on the same stream

Nov. 2. Dolores Hidalgo.

Birds.

Quiscalus macrourus.

and as the fall is not rapid the country is the same in character at ~~most~~ ^{all} places.

Nov. 2. Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato.
Left Pula at 11:30 P.M. last night and reached Celaya at 5:30 this morning changed to National R.R. and arrived here at 11:30 A.M.

Dolores Hidalgo is situated one league west from the station in a very barren country. The town is not large but is very compactly built up it being only a very short distance from the plaza to the edge of the town. There are two fine cathedrals and other good buildings. I saw today the house

Sta. Rosa

Neotoma ✓ Bat (leaf-eared) ✓
Spem. mac. 10327 ✓ *Perithodontomys* ✓
Peromyscus (2 sp.) ✓ (l. sp. 10313) (m. sp. 10334)
Putorius. ✓
Procyon. ✓
Spilogale (10329) ✓
Mephitis ✓
Conepatus (10342) ✓
Thomomys (10343) ✓
Urocyon. ✓
Canis latrans. ✓
Sorex. (10350) ✓
Sciurus. ✓
Lepus. (10325) ✓
Felis concolor. ✓
Lynx rufus. ✓
Bat. (long eared) (10362) ✓

From which Hidalgo gave the "grito" in 1810.

Nov. 3^d

Complete preparations for making a trip out to the west into the Sierra de Guanajuato near the city of the same name.

Nov. 4. Santa Rosa. ^{alt. about 9500 ft.} Guanajuato.
 Was delayed some time this morning and did not get started until 9 a.m. Arrived at Sta. Rosa at 5 P.M. after travelling a distance of about 25 mi.

The road today ascended gradually from Dolores Hid. to a small village called Capulin and

La Rosa

Corvus sinuatus. v
Junco cinereus. v x
Falco sparverius. v
Aphelocoma. v
Cathartes aura v
Catharista atrata. v
Pipilo maculatus. v
Basilinna leucotis. v
Pipilo fuscus. v
Spinus p. mex. v
Carpodacus mex. fron. v
Catherpes mex. v
Trochilus rufus. v
Vireo. v
Geococcyx californianus v
Ptiliogonys cinereus. v

also San Antonio de las Minas. To
 this point the country is a rolling
 plain usually rather stony and
 barren. Capulin is about 4 leagues
 from Dolores Hid. From Capulin
 the road enters the foothills and
~~the ascent becomes more rapid.~~
 The altitude at Capulin is about
 7500 ft. The ascent is steady but
 slow all the way from Dolores
 to a ranch at the base of the
 main range called Los Cuinteros.
 The altitude here is about 8200
 ft. and the road from this
 point ascends rapidly to the
 summit of the main ridge
 which it crosses at an alt.

Cyrtopicus ✓
Psaltiriparus melanotis. ✓
Parus meridionalis. ✓
Harporhynchus curv. ✓
Pipilo fuscus. ✓
Chondestes grammacus. ✓
Zenaidura macroura ✓
Pyrocephalus r. mex. ✓
Quiscalus mac. ✓
Melanerpes. ✓
Scardafella inca. ✓
Campylorhynchus. ✓
Layornis saya. ✓

of about 9800 ft. After crossing
 this ridge the road begins to
 descend immediately and a
 few minutes ride brings one
 into the small mining town
 of Santa Rosa at an alt. of about
 9500 ft. The Sierra de Guanaquato
 is a rocky range of mts. some 8
 or 10 mi. across and extends in
 a N.W. and S.E. direction. Near
 Sta Rosa are a number of mines
 producing silver and a little
 gold. These ores are freemilled
 and the silver is extracted
 mainly by the patio process.
 The haciendas de beneficio
 are all or nearly all at

Peromyscus. The common oak-woods
sp. found here have the habit
occasionally noted elsewhere in
mice of the same genus, i.e. They
occasionally partly devour those
caught in traps and make dumps
on the mutilated carcass. At this
locality a fragment of cotton which
had accidentally fallen from my
pocket was treated the same way.

Guanajuato.

Veg. — From Dolores Hidalgo
at an alt. of ^{about} 6200 ft. to an alt. of
about 8000 there is little change
in the vegetation. The principal
plants are the mesquites, Opuntias,
Magueyes, Huicaches and other
plants of the dry table land.
At about 8000 the vegetation chan-
ges abruptly. Small oaks and
Mangonita bushes are the prin-
cipal plants from that point
to the tops of the highest mts.
Well up toward the top several
other species of large plants are
common, among them the Alder,
Elder, Madroño, Thornapple, ^{Wildeferng.}

Piñones do not occur here but are said to be found near the northern extremity of the range west of San Felipe. Near this point the range is said to end abruptly. I did not learn how far it extends toward the S.E. Eucalyptus trees have been introduced and thrive on the very top of the range. These ^{tops} ~~tops~~ were once covered with a ^{tolerably} heavy forest mainly of oaks but it has been cut off until none of the original forest is left and the hills are now covered with a second growth forest of young oaks the largest of

Junco cinereus. I saw one bird of a flock that were feeding in an open meadow repeatedly jump up on slender weed stalks and bearing them to the ground with its beak feed off the seeds at leisure.

which do not exceed six in. in diam. and the people are already cutting them for firewood and for making charcoal. The manzanilla is here called pingüique and the boys seem to be very fond of the berries. Of the oaks there are several sp. and probably two species or varieties of thornapple one with reddish colored fruit and the other yellow.

Nov. 5-17.

Remain at Sta. Rosa working the mts. for several mi. in all directions. I made two trips to the country about the Cerro de San Miguel which is the

Dolores Hidalgo.

highest mt. of this neighborhood
and probably of the range. I
did not ascend to its summit
but estimated its altitude to be
10500 ft. I spent a great deal of
time in vain trying to secure
a specimen of the scimus which
is found or at least used to be
found in these mts.

Nov. 18. Dolores Hidalgo.
Return here today on the back of
one of the most miserable old
saddle horses I have ever used.
The weather has been dry but
a heavy rain fell this afternoon.

San Luis Potosí.

Nov. 19. San Luis Potosí: Visited early this morning the house in which the priest Hidalgo lived and stood in in the windows from which he gave the "grito" in 1810. It is an ordinary window on the ground floor facing the street. In the room back of the window are the confessional and ^{several} ~~numerous~~ pieces of furniture used by Hidalgo. The house is a rather large one and of Moorish style.

Took the train at 11.35 and came on here arriving at 2.38 P.M.

Road Notes. Saw signs of Dipodomys spectabilis a short distance

north of Jesus Maria. San Felipe is a very high point and high wooded mts. rise a few miles away on both sides of the R.R. San Felipe appears to be quite a town. These mts. appear to be pretty well wooded well up near their tops, the trees are probably oaks. The town is about a league west or S.W. of the station. A large bare level plain occurs here and probably both large & small jumping rats judging from holes seen.

Jarali At this point the plain is very sandy. High hills a few mi. away on both sides of

the R.R.

| Nov. 20.

Remain in S. L. P. preparing to ship specimens and leave for home on vacation.

Nov. 21.

Remain in S. L. P. and until 7.15 P.M. when I take the train for El Paso.

Nov. 22.

Spent on the train. When I awoke the train was near Canillas, Zacatecas, and this evening at dark we were nearing Sta. Rosalia, Chihuahua.

El Paso.

Pocket Gopher.

Dipodomys spectabilis,
Small jumpers.

Nov. 23.

Arrived in El Paso at 8.30 this morning. When I awoke we were nearing the boundary and passing through a very sandy regions. Dunes of loose sand extended in every direction. I take the train on the Southern Pacific Ry. for Maricopa, Arizona. Leaving El Paso we crossed the Rio Grande and passed through a sandy region populated by Pocket Gophers and jumping rats both large and small. It got dark shortly before we reached Deming.

Nov 25.

Arrive at Maricopa about noon
and connecting with train for
Phoenix over the Maricopa &
Phoenix road arrive in Phoenix
about 1 P.M. Spend the afternoon
looking around the town.

Nov. 26.

Leave Phoenix at 9 P.M. after
spending a day looking around
there. Arrive at Maricopa about
11 P.M. and should have connected
with S.P. train at 4:30 A.M.
but it was 9 hrs. behind time
so that I did not get out of
Maricopa until 2:28 P.M. It
got dark when we were on the

desert near Yuma.

Nov. 27.

The train reached Los Angeles at 4:30 A.M. and I had to stop over until 9 P.M. I spent the day looking around Los Angeles.

Nov. 28.

Reach Alila early in the morning.



Classification of Birds.
 Phalarodot.
 Anatidae.
 Ardeidae.
 Scolopacidae (limp).
 Gallinae.
 Columbidae.
 Caprimulgidae.
 Cathartidae.
 Falconidae.
 Strigidae.
 Bucerotidae.
 Psittacidae.
 Cuculidae.
 Trogonidae.
 Alcedinidae.
 Picidae.
 Caprimulgidae (goatsuckers).
 Myiophobidae.
 Trochilidae.
 Tyrannidae.
 Alcedidae.
 Corvidae (jays etc).
 Gekkonidae.

Fringillidae.
 Hirundinidae (swal).
 Anthracidae.
 Corvidae.
 Fringidae.
 Icteridae.
 Mniotiltidae.
 Procellariidae.
 Scolopacidae.
 Bucerotidae.
 Picidae.
 Colaptes.
 Polioptila.
 Turdidae.

